

## Mark Scheme (Results) January 2010

**GCE** 

GCE Accounting (6001/01)



Edexcel is one of the leading examining and awarding bodies in the UK and throughout the world. We provide a wide range of qualifications including academic, vocational, occupational and specific programmes for employers.

Through a network of UK and overseas offices, Edexcel's centres receive the support they need to help them deliver their education and training programmes to learners.

For further information, please call our GCE line on 0844 576 0025, our GCSE team on 0844 576 0027, or visit our website at <a href="https://www.edexcel.com">www.edexcel.com</a>.

If you have any subject specific questions about the content of this Mark Scheme that require the help of a subject specialist, you may find our Ask The Expert email service helpful.

Ask The Expert can be accessed online at the following link:

http://www.edexcel.com/Aboutus/contact-us/

January 2010
Publications Code UA022570
All the material in this publication is copyright
© Edexcel Ltd 2009

## Section A

Section A		Mark
Question Number	Answer	Malk
1(a)	(i)	
T(a)	Manufacturing Account for the year ended 31 December 2009	
	££	
	Opening stock of raw materials 4 700	
	Purchases of raw materials <u>72 500</u>	
	77 200	
	Closing stock of raw materials 3 750	
	Cost of raw Materials Consumed 73 450 \int Production wages 109 200 + 3 850 113 050 \int \int \int \int \int \int \int \int	
	Production wages 109 200 + 3 850 <u>113 050</u>	
	Factory overheads:	
	Salary- Production manager 25 000	
	Rent 14 400 J	
	Sundry factory expenses 31 700	
	Depreciation- Plant and machinery 13_600 \(  \)	
	<u>84 700</u> √	
	271 200	
	Work in progress:	
	1 Jan 2009 9 200	
	31 December 2009 (14 000)	
	(4 800) √	
	COST OF PRODUCTION $\sqrt{}$ 266 400 $\sqrt{}$	
	(ii)	
	Trading and Profit and Loss Account	
	£ £	
	Sales 350 000 √	
	Opening stock 25 600	
	Cost of production <u>266 400</u>	
	√OF	
	292 000	
	Closing stock 30 400	
	Cost of sales 261 600	
	√OF Gross profit 88 400	
	Gross profit 88 400 Decrease in PDD 440 √	
	88 840	
	Office wages 33 450 - 750 32 700 √	
	Salary office manager 17 500	
	Rent 3 600	
	Carriage outwards 3800 - 650 3 150 √	
	Bad debts 8 100 + 4 000 12 100 J	
	Depreciation - Fixtures and fittings $\underline{3900}$	
	<u>72 950</u>	
	Net profit <u>15 890</u> √OF	

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
1(b)	Balance Sheet	as at 31 December 2009	
		£ £ £	
	<u>Fixed assets</u>		
	Plant and machinery	68 000 45 600 22 400 √OF	
	Fixtures and fittings	26 000 11 000 <u>15 000</u> √OF	
		37 400	
	Current assets		
	Stock: raw materials	3 <b>7</b> 50	
	WIP	14 000 J	
	Finished goods	30 400 √	
		48 150	
	Debtors	41 000 √	
	less PDD	2 460	
		38 540 √	
	Staff loan	750 √	
	Prepaid expenses	650 √	
	The state of the s	88 090	
	Current liabilities		
	Creditors	36 000 J	
	Accrued expenses	3 850 √	
	Bank overdraft	5 350 ✓	
		45 200 √	
	Net current assets	42 890	
	The carrent assets	80 290	
		<u>00 270</u>	
	Financed by:		
	Capital	85 000	
	Net profit	15 890	
	14Ct profit	100 890	
	Drawings	20 600	
	Diawings	<u>20 000</u> 80 290	
		<u> </u>	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(c)	Cost of producing one calculator	
	<u>266 400</u> = £2.40 √√OF	
	111 000	(2)

Question	Answe	er			Mark
Number					
1(d)	(i) (ii)	short term w Semi-fixed co	ith the level of osts contain bo nent varying wi	r a period of time and do not vary in the output. // th a fixed and a variable element. The output of output. // Rent, Production managers salary, Depreciation on plant / Sundry factory expenses /	(6)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
1(e)	Valid answers may include:	
	For acceptance of the answer	
	<ul> <li>Cheaper manufacturing cost greater profit</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Loss of manufacturing responsibility</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Can concentrate on marketing product</li> </ul>	
	Against acceptance of the offer	
	Loss of manufacturing independence	
	<ul> <li>Prices may rise later</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Supply placed in the hands of another manufacturer</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Social aspects on community with closure of plant</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>discussion of exchange rate and/or import issues</li> </ul>	
	${\it II}$ per point in favour (max 2 points)and ${\it II}$ per point against (max 2 points)	(8)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
2(a)(i)	Raihan/Creditor	£ 3 500	£		
	√ Purchase returns/Trading account/Gross pr  √	ofit		3 500	
	Trading account/Gross profit		500		
	Stock		500	ſ	
	General expenses	1 870			
	Suspense		1 870	ſ	
	Rent	1 500			
	Suspense		1 500	ſ	
	Suspense J	300			
	Wages		300	Į	
	Salaries √	1 600			
	Suspense		1 600	ſ	
	Disposal ∫	14 000			(18)

Motor vehicles		1	4 000	
Provision for depreciation - Motor vehicles	6 300			
Disposal		6 300	ſ	
Bank ∫	4 000			
Disposal		4 000	J	

Question Number	Answer				Mark
2(a)(ii)	Suspense account  Balance b/d Wages  600 /	£ 4 670	General expenses Rent Salaries	£ 1 870	(5)

Question	Answer					Mark
Number						
2(b)	Trial Balance	as at 30 Nover	nber 2009			
		£	£			
	Gross profit		173 000		ſ	
	Capital		36 000			
	Wages	39 100		J		
	Salaries	81 600		J		
	Rent	17 00	0		ſ	
	General expenses	13 570		J		
	Debtors and Creditors	21 300	13 000		Ţ	
	Bank	12 10	0		Ţ	
	Stock	18 500		J		
	Fixed assets:					
	Motor vehicles	16 000		J		
	Office furniture	18 000				
	Provisions for depreciation:					
	Motor vehicles		9 70	0		
	$\int$					
	Office furniture		9 170			
	Disposal	3 700		_	$\int \int$	
		240 870	240 87	70		(12)

Question Number	Answer			Mark
2(c)	Profit and Loss Account for Gross profit 17	or the year ending 30 Nove £ 0 000 +3 500 -500	ember 2009 £ 173 000	

Less			
Wages	39 400 -300	39 100	Γ
Salaries	80 000 +1	600 81 600	
J			
Rent	15 500 +1 500	17 000	
J			
General expenses	11 700 +1 870	13 570	
J			
Depreciation:			
Motor veh	icles 2 400 +2 100	4 500	
$\int \int$			(9)
Office fur	niture	2 700	
J			
Loss on sale of veh	icle	<u>3 700</u>	
$\int \int$			
		<u>162 170</u>	
Net profit		11 830	_

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
2(d)	<ul> <li>Valid answers may include: In favour of the proposition</li> <li>The trial balance ensures that there is a debit and a credit of equal value.</li> <li>It provides 'prima facie' evidence of accuracy.</li> <li>Against the proposition</li> <li>If an account is debited and another credited the trial balance will not detect an error</li> <li>There are errors that cannot be detected by the trial balance e.g omission, commission, principle, compensation etc</li> <li>Does not locate the actual error</li> <li></li></ul>	(8)

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
3(a)	Departmental Trading and	d Profit and	loss account	for the year ending	
		31 December	er 2009		
	P	lumbing	Electrical	Timber	
		£	£	£	
	Sales	110 000	148 (	000	
	96 000				
	Opening stock	14 000	16 70	0 18 200 √	
	Purchases 5	8 000	65 000	55 000 √	

Goods for extension					$(5\ 000)$	Γ	
	72 000	81 7	700	68 200			
Closing stock	<u>12 800</u>	14 3	300	21 100	J		
Cost of Sales	59 200	67 4	100	47 100	J		
Gross profit		50 800	80 600		48 900		
Less							
Wages	18 000	27 0	000	35 000	$\int \int$		
Manager salary	6 000	10 0	000	14 000	$\int \int$		
Administration expenses	4 655	5 3	320	3 325	$\int \int$		
Rent, heat and light		2 550	2 125		3 825 J	Γ	
Vehicle running expenses	4 000	4 (	000	12 000	$\int \int$		
Depreciation:							
Premises	90	00	750		1 350 J	$\Gamma \int \int$	
Equipment		2 250		2 250		4	
500 <i>√ √ √</i>							
Delivery vehicle	640	•	640	1 920	$\int \int \int \int$		
Provision for doubtful del	ots	250		90			
<u>700</u> / / /							
	39 245	52 1	175	76 620			
Net profit	<u>11 555</u>	28 4	125	(27 72	<u>20)</u>		(28)
	50 800	82 6	600	48 900			

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(b)(i)	The extent of doubtful debts within the debtors balance cannot be ascertained with certainty. $\mathcal{II}$ Therefore, a reasonable assessment is made of the potential future loss in the period in which the debtors were obtained. $\mathcal{II}$	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
3(b)(ii)	The accruals concept matches income and expenditure for a period of time. If The sales for the period must be matched with the cost of those	
	sales and not just the purchases for the period. $II$	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(b)(iii)	The extension will provide a new facility for the business for many years;	
	$\int\!\!\int$ is not primarily for resale and enhances, not repairs, an existing fixed	
	asset (premises). $II$	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(b)(iv)	Staff work in a single department // and therefore their wages can be	
	identified to a specific department. $\digamma$	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
3(c)	Valid answers may include:	
	In favour of closure	
	<ul> <li>Losses are not sustainable in the long term</li> </ul>	

- Opportunity to replace with a department which is profitable
- Improved use of resources

## Against closure

- Complementary nature of department in providing a service to builders
- Fixed costs will be redistributed to other two departments
- Cost and social cost of making staff redundant

 $\emph{JI}$  per point in favour (max 2 points)and  $\emph{JI}$  per point against (max 2 points)

(8)

## Section B

Question Number	Answer			Mark
4(a)	2009	2008		
	(i) Gross profit to sales %	<u>120 000</u> x 100 = 30%	<u>95 000</u> x 100 = 25%	
		400 000	380 000	
	(ii) Stock turnover	$280\ 000 = 8.6 \text{ times} $	<u>285 000</u> = 7.6 times	
	ff	32 500	37 500	
		od <u>40 000x 365</u> = 36.5 da	ays // <u>55</u>	
	$000 \times 365 = 52.8 \text{ days}$	400 000	380 000	
	(iv) Return on capital emplo =3.4% ∫∫ 120 000+25 000	oyed <u>35 000 x100</u> =20% 150 000+25		(20)
	(v) Liquid (acid test)  √√	85 000-35 000=1.67:1 √√ 30 000	100 000-40 000=0.70:1 85 000	

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(b)(i)	The liquidity position is deteriorating and is falling below the benchmark	
	of 0.7-1.0:1. √/OF	(2)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(b)(ii)	Valid answers may include:	
	<ul> <li>Dispose of fixed assets for cash.</li> </ul>	
	Reduce drawings in cash	
	<ul> <li>Introduce more capital in cash/bank</li> </ul>	
	Extend long term loans if possible	
	<ul> <li>Increase stock turnover/reduce stock</li> </ul>	
	Reduce payment period from debtors	
	√√ per point x3	(6)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
4(c)	Valid answers may include:	
	Points for:	
	Ratios provide accepted yardsticks against which to measure the	
	business.	
	Trends can be identified.	
	Points against:	

<ul> <li>Ratios do not show the skill of the workforce or Management.</li> <li>Ratios do not show the strength of the demand for the product.</li> </ul>	(4)
$\int\!\!\int$ for one point in favour and $\int\!\!\int$ for one point against	

Question	Answer				Mark
Number					
5(a)(i)	Total salary and wage cost:				
		£			
	Partners (40 000 + 25%) x 2	100 000	J		
	Juniors (16 000 + 25%) x 3	60 000		ſ	
	Administrator (12 000 + 25%)	<u>15 000</u>		ſ	
		175 000	$\int$		
					(4)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
5(a)(ii)	Total cost:			
		£		
	Total salary and wage cost	175 000	OF	
	Other expenses	35 000	ſ	
	•	210 000	√0	F
				(2)

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
5(a)(iii)	Hourly rate:		
	-	Partner	
	Junior		
	£ £		
	Salary	40 000 √ 16 000 √	
	On costs (25%)	10 000 √ 4 000 √	
	Administrator	3 000 √ 3 000 √	
		<del>53 000</del> <del>23 000</del>	
	Divided by chargeable hours	1 000 √/ 1 150 √/	
	, c	£53 per hour £20	
	per hour	·	
	Other expenses	7 <i>∫</i> 7 <i>∫</i>	
	Hourly rate	£60 per hour £27	
	per hour	•	(14)
	'	∫OF	

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(b)	Valid answers may include:  • Promoting the business  • Undertaking own administration  • Interviewing staff  • Meeting potential clients  • Travelling time  • Illness	(8)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
5(c)	Valid answers may include: Points for: Service industry best suited to charging by hour Charging method is seen as fair by clients Simple to calculate from job sheets	
	<ul> <li>Points against:</li> <li>Work can be of varying complexity justifying a different charge.</li> <li>Method does not take account of the ability of the client to pay.</li> <li></li></ul>	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
6(a)	Goodwill is an intangible asset	
	Determining an actual valuation is difficult.	
	Concept of money measurement	
	Prudent to write off	
	Brought into business only on purchase or sale	
	Recommended by Partnership act/law to be written off	
	√√ x 2 points	(4)

Question Number	Answer				Mark
6(b)(i)	Appropriation Acc	ount for the year e	ended 30 Novembe	er 2009	
		£	£		
	Net profit		21 000		
	Less				
	Interest on capit	al:			
	c	hong 1 200			
		Dey <u>800</u>	<u>)</u>		
		2 000		J	
	Salary	_7 000	<u>)</u>	J	
			12 00	0	
	Share of profit:				
	-	Chong	7 200	√OF if	
	correct split/				
		Dey	4 800	√OF no	
	alien items				
			<u>12</u>	000	(18)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(b)(ii)	Capital accounts	
0(6)(11)	Chong Dey Elva Chong Dey Elva	
	E É É É	
	Drawings 8 000 14 500	
	Interest 1 200 800	
	Salary	
	7 000 √	
	Balance c/d <u>30 400 18 100</u> Share of profit <u>7 200 4 800</u>	
	√OF	
	<u>38 400 32 600</u> <u>38 400 32 600</u>	
	Goodwill 24 000 24 000 12 000 // Balance b/d 30 400 18 100	
	√ OF	
	Bank 15 000 √ Capital Intro'd 25	
	000 / /	(13)
	Balance c/d <u>27 400 18 100 13 000</u> √OF Goodwill <u>36 000 24 000</u>	
	<u>66 400                                 </u>	
	000	
	Balance b/d 27 400 18	
	100 13 000	

Question	Answer			Mar	rk
Number					
6(b)(iii)	Chong, Dey and Elva Bala	nce Sheet a	s at 1 December 200	)9	
		£	£		
	Fixed assets				
	Land and buildings	30 000			
	Delivery vehicle	(	6 000		
	Office equipment	11 000			
			47 000 √		
	Current assets				
	Stock (13 150 + 8 200)	21 350	ſ		
	Debtors (6 250 + 4 000)		10 250	ſ	
	Prepaid expenses	600			
		32 200			
	Less	32 200			
	Current Liabilities				
	Creditors (13 750 + 3 200)	16 950	Г		
	Accrued expenses	750	•		
	Bank overdraft (2 000 + 10 000 -1		10		
	Dank overdrate (2 000 + 10 000 + 1	$\int \int \int$	<u>20</u> 700		
	Net current assets	, ,	11 500		
	Net current assets		11 300	58 500	
	Financod by:			30 300	
	Financed by:				

Capital:			
Chong	27 400		
Dey	18 100		
Elva	<u>13 000</u>		
		<u>58 500</u>	
√OF			
			(7)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(c)	Valid points may include: In favour  Additional capital Additional skills and expertise Additional person to share workload  Against Profits shared by more partners Higher level of profit required to maintain income level of original partners Possible source of disagreement of business development	
	$\int\!\!\int$ for one point in favour and $\int\!\!\int$ for one point against	(4)

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(a)	Lower of cost or resale value // less costs/expenses of placing the	
	goods in a condition for sale $\mathcal{I}\mathcal{I}$	(4)

Question	Answer		Mark
Number			
7(b)(i)		£	
	Purchases: Payments	79 000 √	
	Cash purchases	2 800 √	
	Creditors 17 Nov	14 700 √	
		96 500	
	Creditors 1 Nov	12 500 √	
	PURCHASES	84 000 <i>/ /</i>	
			(6)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
7(b)(ii)	£	

Sales: Receipts	117 400 √√	
Debtors 17 Nov	<u>19 250</u> √	
	136 650	
Debtors 1 Nov	<u>16 650</u> √	
SALES	120 000 √√	
		(6)

Question	Answer			Mark
Number				
7(b)(iii)	Sales	120 000	√OF	
	Less			
	Opening stock	14 700	$\int$	
	Purchases	84 000		
		98 700		
	Closing stock	<u>18 700</u>	√√OF	
	Cost of sales	80 000	√√OF	
	Gross profit	40 000	$\int \int OF$ (if 1/3 of sales)	
	-	120 000		
			$\int\!\!\int$	
	Projected closing stock £18 700 less remaining stock £4 850 = Insurance claim £13 850			

Question	Answer	Mark
Number		
7(c)	Valid points may include:  In favour:  • Although the valuation does not comply with the historic cost concept it does comply with the prudence (conservatism) concept as the stock is valued at a level which identifies that there has been a loss on stock which has been prudently 'written off' by the revised valuation.  Against	
	<ul> <li>Stock is normally valued at cost using the historic cost method. If the stock has been damaged and its' value is below the original cost the normal historic cost concept cannot apply but the prudence concept will apply.</li> <li>If for one point in favour and II for one point against</li> </ul>	(4)

Further copies of this publication are available from Edexcel Publications, Adamsway, Mansfield, Notts, NG18 4FN

Telephone 01623 467467 Fax 01623 450481

Email <u>publications@linneydirect.com</u> Order Code UA022570 January 2010

For more information on Edexcel qualifications, please visit <a href="www.edexcel.com/quals">www.edexcel.com/quals</a>

Edexcel Limited. Registered in England and Wales no.4496750 Registered Office: One90 High Holborn, London, WC1V 7BH